

Fares and Freights.

Irwin's bill to regulate fares and freights will come up for discussion next Monday. In the meantime, as we predicted, opposition is developing. The Bulletin shows that the rates for shipping grain for distances of one hundred miles and under are much higher than those contemplated by Freeman's bill, and also that the great bulk of the grain shipped by rail is raised within that distance of San Francisco. The Union opens fire on the substitute, and particularly calls attention to the objectionable provision in reference to the transferring of passenger tickets. The railroad organs are mum, probably because they have been taken by surprise, and want a little time to consider how to attack the strange monster. As they are opposed, however, to the principle of legislative control of railroads, they may be expected to fight as soon as they find out just how the old thing is going to work. So far as this section of the State is concerned we feel that our best security for cheap freights depends on the ease and readiness with which we have access to the sea, and believe that the removal of the bar at Wilmington and the building of a narrow-gauge road to "Shoo-Fly," both being within the range of early probabilities, will do more to regulate fares and freights than all the legislation of a whole Winter's session. Still we shall look with interest on the struggle, hoping that a solution of the difficult problem may be arrived at which will relieve the people of the State from oppressive charges, and yet encourage the building of the system of railroads that is to make Los Angeles the great city of the Southern Coast.

The Panama Steamers.

The communication from Edward Higgins, the General Agent of the Pacific Mail Line, printed in the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, while not entirely conclusive is a matter of congratulation, for the hopes it holds out of the final accomplishment of a much desired end. Direct communication with New York is of great importance to this section of the State, and everything that our city can do to facilitate such communication will tend to advance it on the road to prosperity. As soon as we can count with certainty on the safe and easy access of the vessels of the Pacific Mail Line to the harbor of Wilmington, the trade already existing with the Eastern cities will increase to important proportions. Our wool and wine will nearly all take that route to market, and quantities of merchandise that now come by way of San Francisco will be shipped direct to our own port.

THERE seems to be no disposition on the part of Congress to do anything for the relief of the Mission Indians. The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and the request has been granted. If the Mission Indians had only proven themselves as troublesome as the Apaches they might expect something, but having always behaved themselves, their claims are dismissed without consideration.

THE value of the United States Signal Service has received a substantial demonstration at Cairo, Illinois. A destructive storm swept over that locality day before yesterday, unroofing buildings and destroying property. The steamboat men, however, warned by means of the Signal Service, were prepared for it and preserved their frail craft from damage.

A Late Discovery at Pompeii.

The form of another human body which has been impressed on the ashes of Pompeii has been preserved in plaster of Paris within the last few days. The cast is said to be extremely beautiful and far superior to any which have heretofore been taken. The head is a portrait; the nose is long and decidedly aquiline; the lips full and half open, the ears enormously large. There is no muscular contraction denoting a violent death; the whole person, which is in the pose of one who sleeps a placid sleep, shows that the unhappy citizen of Pompeii died of apoplexy. He lies on his left side, resting his head on the right hand, while the other arm, bent under the breast, is almost concealed; the legs are drawn up unequally, the left more than the right, which is stretched out naturally. Around the loins was a linen covering, which concealed a small portion of the legs; the breast was naked, without the shirt, unless there be some appearance of one under the left arm-pit; but the feet were naked, and these have been cast magnificently. It is worthy of note that this body was found at a remarkable height, almost on a level of the second story, and near it were a few pieces of money in bronze and silver. Thus another interesting addition is made to the cast of human forms now in the museum. The first experiment of the kind was made "a long time ago" by Commodore Elorrell, now director of the National Museum. It created a great sensation at the time, as well it might, for it brought to light, if not to life, some of the victims of that great eruption which buried a whole city beneath its ashes, and presented us with a type of the race who once peopled the streets of that now silent city.—[London Athenaeum.]

A colored citizen of Natchez was boasting to a grocer of the cheapness of ten pounds of sugar he had purchased at a rival store. "Let me weigh the package," said the grocer, and it was found two pounds short. The colored gentleman looked perplexed for a moment, and then said: "Guess he didn't cheat his child much; while he was getting the sugar I stole two pair of shoes."

The Trade in Tin Plate.

To those who are well acquainted with the nature and uses of an article of such general utility as tin plate it will not doubt be a matter of surprise to learn that there are a great many people of more than average intelligence who suppose to be tin rolled into sheets. A short time ago the superintendent of a large machine shop connected with one of our principal railroads undertook to prove to a well-known metal merchant of this city that tin plates are made wholly of tin. He attempted to demonstrate the truth of his assertion by cutting a plate with a shears and showing that the edges were of the same color as the sides of the plate. The effort to establish the truth of such a proposition is known, and we believe they will be used in the manufacture of cans for petroleum and other oils; cans and boxes for the package of paint, spices, blacking, fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., kitchen and household utensils and innumerable other articles composed wholly or chiefly of tin plate. The quantity employed for roofing, known to the trade as terne plate, is the cheapest tin plate made. It is coated with an alloy of tin and lead in proportions ranging from one part tin and two of lead to two of tin and one of lead. The iron used in terne plate is usually of ordinary quality and is rolled from either coke or charcoal bars. For all the finer qualities of tin work charcoal plate is preferable, the iron being of better quality, more ductile, and less liable to fracture.

The course of the market is regulated by the same influences which govern almost every department of trade. The supply is usually in proportion to the demand, and although in certain states of the market a speculative disposition is developed it is not usually accompanied by any violent fluctuations in prices. Any change in the price of iron are liable to affect it and of course are seized upon by the dealers. The general advance in the price of labor in England which has taken place during the last two years has increased the price of tin plate at an average of about \$1.25 per box, and there is not at present much prospect of the rates again receding to those ruling in 1871 and 1872. After the United States, the largest consumers are Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

There have been several efforts made to introduce the manufacture of tin plate into the United States, but their success so far has not been encouraging, and at present we are not aware of the existence of any establishment that produces plates which can be put into competition with the imported article. Tin plate is manufactured to some extent in France and Belgium, but not in sufficient quantity to supply the local demand, although the consumption is smaller in proportion to the population—and indeed through all Continental Europe—than in England and America. For roofing on the continent when metal is used at all, which is not often, zinc is more generally employed than tin, on account of its being cheaper.

During the year 1873 the total export from England of tin plate amounted, according to the official returns of the Board of Trade to 120,468 tons. Of this quantity the United States received 85,331 tons—or seventy-one per cent of the whole export—a fact which goes to show that tin plates are used in larger quantity and for a greater variety of purposes in this country than in any other. For many articles of household use the manufacture of copper and earthen ware have been superseded by those made from tin, and the consumption is steadily increasing.—[Metal Worker.]

A gentleman in Westminster is reported by a London paper to have recently received a hand at whist consisting of the whole thirteen trumps. The deal was a "square" one and the occurrence purely accidental, but it is calculated that the chances against such an occurrence are about 190,000,000,000 to one.

NEW TO-DAY.

LUMBER AT REDUCED PRICES

—A T—

Perry, Woodworth & Co.'s

LUMBER YARDS

—AND—

PLANING MILLS,

No. 16 Commercial street, near Railroad Depot. m220-1f

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT

ly furnished rooms, with or without board, at \$5.00 per week. Real Estate Agent, No. 43 Main street, near the Lafayette Hotel. m220-3f

WHISLER & CO.,

AT THE

DEPOT STORE,

Opposite the Depot, deal in

FLOUR,

PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Dried and Canned Fruit,

Honey, Etc.

Have for sale HAY, GRAIN and PRODUCE of all kinds. Goods delivered to any part of the city. m220-1f

FRANCE NURSERY.

Walnuts, Chestnut, Olive Trees, Vines and Cuttings, of the best variety, for sale onameda street, half mile from the depot. J. M. VIGNE. 29-3m

NEW TO-DAY.

STRUGGLE FOR LIFE!

EXISTENCE AND LIFE BEING SO

closely related to each other, it is

IMPORTANT

To struggle for an existence

WHILE WE LIVE.

The question: How will you exist when you sell your goods at these

LOW FIGURES.

I pass in silence, determined, however, to bring a still

Greater Sacrifice.

Have returned from the market with the most complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Clothing,

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps.

I wish that my friends and the public in general would take notice of the following prices:

1,000 pieces Calicos, best brands \$ 10

250 " 7-8 bleached Muslin 10

250 " 4-4 " " 12 1/2

Also, all brands you may inquire for.

50 pieces Gingham 16 1/2

150 " assorted Dress Goods 20

50 " Pique 20

100 " Grenadine 12 1/2

25 " " 20

100 " 4-4 Linen Lawn 25

200 Shawls of the newest patterns, at 2 50

50 doz white Hose, 3 doz 1 50

50 " Damask Towels, 3 doz 1 50

1,000 prs foxed Balmoral Shoes, 3 pair 1 50

And a thousand and one articles which will be sold accordingly. These

Extraordinary Low Figures

are accounted for by the fact that I have purchased a greater part of my goods for cash; and as I am bound to raise the cash, I shall sell the goods at the above stated prices for

THIRTY DAYS,

Without Reserve.

Whoever is in for saving money will certainly do well to call around and inspect the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

E. LEVENTHAL,

Cor. Commercial and Los Angeles Sts.

HELLMAN BLOCK.

N. B.—Please Remember the Place!

m220-1f

H. D. BARROWS. WM. C. FURREY.

H. D. BARROWS & CO.,

IRONMONGERS,

No. 19 Los Angeles street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

IN ADDITION TO A VARIED AND GENERAL STOCK OF

Hardware, Metals,

LEAD AND IRON PIPE,

CROCKERY, CORDAGE,

Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Goods

Wood and Willow Ware,

PAINTS AND OILS, ETC., ETC.

We would call the attention of the

FARMERS, ORCHARDISTS, MILLERS AND SHEEP MEN

Of Southern California to the following

SPECIALTIES:

Sole Agents for

MOLINE PLOWS,

Universally conceded to be the best Plow ever made.

BUCKEYE MOWERS,

New Model, all Iron, very Durable and very popular.

Genuine Haines' Headers and Header Wagons.

The Celebrated

Schuttler Farm Wagon

Also, BASKET

ROBERT SORBY & SON'S KANGAROO SHEEP-SHEARS;

FRENCH PRUNING SHEARS;

WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLERY;

WRIGHT'S PATENT PICKS;

DISSTON'S SAWS, ETC.

All of the above we keep constantly on hand in full assortment, and offer at very

Low Prices for Cash!

m220-1f H. D. BARROWS & CO.

The Hill Improvements.

Water is the all important question in Southern California. Let there be water and everything in the vegetable line springs up and grows with a growth unparalleled in other localities. Orange trees spring up with marvelous rapidity, and the spot becomes a little paradise under the manipulation of industry, wherever water can be had.

The hill lands have been delayed in their sale simply because the arrangements for water were insufficient. The time given for their sale has consequently been extended for two months. A large reservoir capable of containing untold hundreds of thousands of gallons of water is now being constructed. An engine and pump is now on its way hither, which will raise 30,000 gallons of water per hour into the reservoir, more than is now consumed by the entire city of Los Angeles.

All lots must be sold previous to April 12th, for upon that date those that are left will be disposed of at public auction, by the popular auctioneer, Noyes. They will be sold on the installment plan, at their rooms in the Temple Block on Spring street; the first installment payable on the day of sale.

Fifteen thousand feet of pipe are now being laid in the streets, 8,000 feet of which are already in the ground, and a million-gallon reservoir is now being made to supply the lots with water.

The City Surveyor has been ordered to define the grades and lines of Olive, Charity and Bunker Hill avenues, from Hill to Hope; second street and Temple street from Hill to Hope. This will bring these lands within easy reach of the business part of the city. The distance to the Court-house is less than it is to the Turner's Hall.

Mr. Beaudry being the owner by perfect and indisputable title, offers the following scheme believing that it is the best that can be had.

His various tracts have been surveyed, and plotted in lots of convenient size for residences, upwards of two hundred in number, and the maps, together with abstracts of title, are kept for public inspection at his office, opposite the Pico House.

Any person desiring to purchase can inspect the land, select his lot or lots, and acquire the same, if not previously taken up by another, upon the following terms, purchasers not being restricted to a single lot:

The purchaser or his successor to pay the fixed price of the land selected by him in equal monthly installments, as follows: On lots valued at \$400 and upwards, but not to exceed \$500, \$15 per month; on those valued at \$300 and less than \$400, \$10 per month. Payments in gold or currency and no interest demanded. For cash in hand, a reduction of fifteen per cent will be made.

The purchaser to have immediate possession upon payment of the first installment and on execution and delivery of contract.

The right of the purchaser may be assigned to him, and his assigns to succeed to all his privileges and liabilities; standing in all respects towards the vendor as an original obligor.

Purchasers shall not be restricted to the payment of the installments as above shown, but may make payments in advance, and on such payments he will allow one per cent per month, from the date of payment until said payment would become due.

Upon selection of a lot or lots by a purchaser and payment of the first installment with \$5 in U. S. gold coin, as expenses on the document, Mr. Beaudry, with the purchaser, will execute and acknowledge a sealed agreement embodying the above conditions; and, upon full payment, according thereto, the undersigned will execute and deliver to the purchaser, or his lawful representatives, on demand, a good and sufficient and absolute deed of conveyance of the abstracted lands, in form of warranty against grantor, the grantee paying the cost of such deed.

The location is very desirable. All that has heretofore been lacking is water, and that is now filled. Anywhere else, in a desirable location, lots really command from \$500 to \$1,000, and even higher rates. This property is put at the astonishing low price of from \$300 to \$400. But this is not all. This may be paid in currency and a reduction of fifteen per cent will be made for cash in hand.

LIST OF AGENTS

FOR THE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUTUAL AND ASSOCIATION.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

J. A. WATKINS.....Compton.

REV. C. GRIDLEY.....Anaheim.

C. B. BIGSBY.....of Sonoma County.

I. C. BARRON.....San Buenaventura.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Los Angeles County.

THOS. A. GAREY.....Los Angeles.

J. Q. A. STANLEY.....Los Angeles.

ISAAC S. SMITH.....Los Angeles.

WM. T. HENDERSON.....La Brea District.

DR. GEO. W. WOLFE.....Los Nietos.

RICHARD MELROSE.....Anaheim.

J. E. MCCOMAS.....El Monte.

J. H. GRAY.....El Monte.

GEO. C. GIBBS.....San Gabriel Mission.

JACOB LOWE.....San Antonio.

C. W. MARSHALL.....Orange.

Santa Barbara County.

E. G. BROWN.....Riverside.

MRS. M. C. WILLS.....San Bernardino.

Tulare County.

O. H. P. DUNCAN.....Visalia.

P. MERRILL.....Porterville.

R. G. BRUNDAGE.....Farmersville.

MRS. N. G. RICE.....Tipton.

REV. J. A. SLOVER.....Woodville.

H. YOUNT.....Visalia.

J. M. SEY.....Tule River.

Postoffice Address, Porterville.

Fresno County.

M. F. DEAN.....Fresno City.

Colusa County.

CHAS. M. HAYNS.....Colusa.

Ventura County.

GEO. D. BARRON.....San Buenaventura.

J. H. CLARK.....Euenene.

R. A. CALLIS.....Carpenteria.

P. O. Address, San Buenaventura.

LA CRONICA,

PUBLISHED BY E. F. TEODOLI.

The only Spanish Newspaper

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday morning at the Office in Temple's New Block, Spring street, opposite the Court-house.

Large circulation in the State of California, the Eastern States, Louisiana, Mexico, and Arizona and Colorado Territories, Central and South America, and Spain.

"La Cronica"

commends itself to the Advertiser who may wish to bring his business before the Spanish-speaking people and numerous population of different nationalities, on the Pacific Coast.

Advertising Rates Very Reasonable. Single insertions—\$1.00 per line; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00. m220-1f

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY.

WE ARE NOW READY TO SUPPLY the public with the very best kind of

LAGER BEER!

Orders left at CASWELL & ELLIS', or the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

Jan 25-3m WATTELET & VOGEL.

Mrs. M. M. EDWARDS,

Midwife and Nurse,

NO. 6, SECOND STREET.

Behind the Catholic Church. [1f]

BULL-HEADS—AT THE CHEAP-

est rates at the HERALD office.

Homes for Everybody!

FINE, DRY, AIRY LOCATION.

Splendid Views.

Prices Low,

—AND—

THE BEST OF TERMS.

The magnificent Beaudry Tract, overlooking the city, and superior in every respect, has been laid out in Elegant Residence Lots, and placed in the market at prices and on terms that will place splendid homes within the reach of all.

These lots will be sold on the popular

INSTALLMENT PLAN,

giving every industrious mechanic a chance to secure a home in the

Most Elegant Part of the City,

for a nominal sum per month.

Also, a large number of

BUILDING AND BUSINESS LOTS

in all parts of the city.

Ranches for Sale.

OFFICE—OPPOSITE THE PICO HOUSE,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FIVE building lots near the bridge crossing the Los Angeles river.

ONE lot 50 feet front by 100 feet deep on the West side of New High street, directly in rear of Lazard & Co's store.

ONE lot fronting on Buena Vista street in rear of the above.

TWO lots, Nos. 1 and 2, fronting on Eternity street, adjoining Beaudry Terrace on the north.

SEVEN lots, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 22, 19, 20 and 21, B'k 104, Bellevue Terrace Tract, near the Woolen Mill.

SEVEN lots, Nos. 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20, fronting on Hope street and Bunker Hill avenue, between 24 and 4th streets.

FIVE lots, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18, do. do. between 24 and 4th streets.

TWO lots, Nos. 11 and 12, do. do. between 1st and 2d streets.

FOUR lots, Nos. 12, 13, 15 and 16, do. do. between Court and 1st streets.

SIX lots, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17, do. do. between Temple and Court streets.

FOUR lots, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, fronting on Charity street and Bunker Hill avenue between 24 and 3d streets.

FIVE lots, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, do. do. between 24 and 3d streets.

SIX lots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, do. do. do.

FOUR lots, Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 9, do. do. do.

TWO lots, Nos. 12 and 13, fronting on east side of Charity street, between Court and 1st streets.

FOUR lots, Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 8; fronting on west side of Olive street between Court and 1st streets.

TWO lots, Nos. 7 and 8, fronting on west side of Olive street, corner of Olive and Temple streets.

THREE lots, Nos. 10, 14 and 15, fronting on east side of Olive street, between Court and 1st streets.

ONE lot on the corner of First and Hill streets.

THREE lots, Nos. 16, 17 and 18, Beaudry tract, fronting on Olive street, between 1st and 2d streets.

NINE lots, Nos. 10 to 18 inclusive, do. do. between 2d and 3d streets.

BLOCK 1, do. do. containing 19 lots bounded by 2d, 3d, Olive and Charity streets, all 80 x 165 feet.

BLOCK 4, do. do. 20 lots, bounded by 3d, 4th, Olive and Charity streets, all 80 x 165 feet.

Water-Pipes have been laid on Third, Olive, Charity, Bunker Hill Avenue and Hope streets.

Los Angeles Herald.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874.
CITY AND SUBURBS.

S. H. Slaughter has elegant furnished rooms to let. See advertisement.

A large band of sheep will start from El Monte to-day for Tucson, Arizona.

C. W. Otis of Petaluma is in the city, and did the Herald office the honor of a call yesterday.

The steamer Senator arrived yesterday morning, and after discharging a host of passengers and a pile of freight sailed for San Diego.

Two Chinamen, Ah Sam and Ah Yung, were fined \$9 each, yesterday morning by the Mayor for shooting inside the city limits.

Ferry, Woodworth & Co., one of our big lumber firms, appear in the Herald this morning in a card setting forth their line of business.

The Chamber of Commerce held an important meeting last evening, a full report of which, with the communications submitted, will be found in our columns this morning.

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce in a communication to our Chamber, which is printed elsewhere, asks for co-operation in influencing Congress to aid the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

Leventhal, the man with the tremendous stock of new goods in Hellman's block, tells the public through our columns this morning just where to find the cheapest and the best of everything.

I. N. Choyinski, who has been sojourning here for some time, lecturing a little, selling rare books and doing a variety of good turns for his many friends, left yesterday on the Kalama for Santa Barbara.

The Ladies Temperance Prayer Meeting will be held at the Templars' Hall this afternoon. It is the intention to organize a Women's Temperance Society we believe, and all desirous of furthering the cause of sobriety are invited to attend.

An effort is being made to establish a savings bank in this city. The parties who have taken the initiative steps in the matter are men of means and enterprise, and it is very likely that their efforts will terminate successfully.

Bill's dray was called into requisition to do service for the city again yesterday. A drunken fellow was found extended on the sidewalk on Wilmington street, and it was deemed advisable that he be taken to the city jail lest he take cold.

H. D. Barrows & Co. have restocked their store with hardware, crockery, etc., suitable to the increasing wants of our growing population. You can find anything in the ironmonger line—from a bradawl to a locomotive—in their store. See advertisement.

The Pico House was so full yesterday that parties seeking accommodations there had to be turned away for want of room. Such occurrences are frequent in our city, and it would seem ought to be sufficient reason for advocating the establishment of more hotel room.

L. Harris, of the firm of Harris & Jacoby, arrived here by the steamer Senator yesterday. Mr. Harris has been on a long visit to the Eastern States, and returns home looking very much as though he had enjoyed it exceedingly well, notwithstanding the "chilly" atmosphere they have out there in Winter.

At the annual election of officers of Coeur de Lion commanding No. 9 Knights Templar, held at the Asylum at Masonic Hall last evening, the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing Masonic year: E. C. H. S. Orme, G. J. Q. A. Stanley, C. G. H. N. Bruning, P. P. F. Temple, S. W. H. Hamilton, J. W. J. D. Bicknell, Treasurer, John J. Reynolds, Rec., A. C. Holmes; Standard B., John Goller; Sword B., John Lazarovich; W. T. E. B. B. Sir Knight Herman Nideckon was appointed Sentinel and Sir Knights Hinds, Stevens and Jones, as Guards.

The Common Council.

The Council met yesterday. Present, Sabich, Chavez, Gerkent, Valds, Workman, Huber and Dockweiler. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

The Mayor reported \$35 50 from licenses, etc.

The Committee on Police reported in favor of discharging the mounted Police for neglect of duty. Action on the report was deferred till the next meeting.

The committee to which the petition from Union Water District was referred reported against granting the prayer of the petitioners, but recommended that the ordinance should be amended so as to allow a part of the surplus water. The report was received and placed on file. Col. Chipley, a resident of the District, was permitted to address the Council on the subject, and after discussion the Committee on Zanjias and the City Attorney were instructed to prepare the required amendments.

The Committee on Fire and Water recommended the purchase of two horses for use on the fire engine, and that a larger alarm bell should be provided. The report was received, and \$300 were appropriated for the purchase of the horses.

A petition from the merchants of the city asking that traveling agents and persons selling goods by sample shall be required to procure a license, was received and the Committee on Finance and the City Attorney were instructed to draft the necessary ordinance.

The agent of the Woolen Mills was heard in reference to the ditch that the company wishes to return to the city. After some discussion the City Surveyor was instructed to make an examination of the ditch in conjunction with the Mill Company, and report at the next meeting of the Council.

A petition was received from Mrs. Carey, asking that a new deed should be given her for certain land belonging to her, the former deed being defective. The petition was granted and a new deed ordered.

J. C. Bland asked to be appointed a special policeman, his fees to be paid by certain parties named in his petition. Referred to Committee on Police.

The Zanjero reported that he required funds to pay for work already performed and to continue the work. The request was granted and a warrant for \$200 was ordered drawn. He was also authorized to appoint a deputy at a salary of \$75 a month. Adjourned.

Chamber of Commerce.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the District Court room last evening. Present, Newmark, Whitney, Griffith, Griffin, Laps, Hellman and Lord.

In the absence of the President, J. M. Griffith was called to the chair.

The following communication was received from Edward Higgins, General Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship line at San Francisco:

AGENCY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 13, 1874.

To S. Lazard, President, and the Hon. Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to own receipt of your communication dated 25th ultimo, presenting the desire of your Hon. Board that this Company arrange to make San Pedro a regular port of call for steamers of the Panama line.

In reply, I can at present only say that your letter shall be forwarded to the Directors of this Company at New York, and their consideration. It is my own desire and I feel sure the same is shared by the managers of this Company, to afford your citizens every facility for business and do all in my power to aid the development of your beautiful section of the State. Be assured the request of your Hon. Board shall be presented in the most earnest manner, and I doubt not will receive the most favorable consideration.

I have looked through the correspondence between your Hon. Board and my predecessors in regard to the inclusion of your port among the regular stopping places of our Panama steamers, and very much hope that the new style of steamers which this Company is now building will do much to weaken the objections which formerly were very strongly opposed to sending our large ships into San Pedro.

This matter, as well as all others properly bearing on the question, will be most patiently deliberated on by the Company's Directors.

With great respect, gentlemen, yours, most respectfully,

EDWARD HIGGINS, Agent.

The communication was ordered to be published, and the Secretary was requested to reply and return the thanks of the Board to Mr. Higgins for his efforts to have the request of the Chamber complied with.

The following communication from the San Diego Chamber of Commerce was read:

SAN DIEGO, March 10th, 1874.

To the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles:

GENTLEMEN:—The managers of the Texas and Pacific Railroad ask, under ample security, the assistance of the general government in the immediate construction of the great southern line of railway to the Pacific. The success of this enterprise concerns every portion of Southern California, and there should be a united effort upon the part of the people to secure it.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, held on Thursday evening the 5th instant, it was resolved that a memorial be addressed to Congress setting forth the wants of Southern California in this regard, and praying that the aid sought by the Texas and Pacific Company be granted.

It was also resolved that a communication be addressed to the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Los Angeles, asking co-operation in this important matter, and suggesting for your favorable consideration the propriety of similar action at an early day, on the part of your Chamber.

With great respect, gentlemen, we remain yours, etc.

J. S. GORDON, President.

W. W. STEWART, Secretary.

Ordered published and the Secretary was instructed to write in reply that this Chamber fully concurs with the spirit of their letter, and will heartily co-operate with them.

J. Newmark submitted the following:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that a public necessity exists for the construction of a transcontinental railroad south of the snow-belt which will insure through travel for the whole year, and which will also cause the development of the immense mineral and agricultural resources of the vast extent of territory through which it will pass, and at the same time bring into market and open for settlement large bodies of Government lands; and

Whereas, This Chamber believes that Congress would be sustained by the people of the United States in extending Government aid toward building such a road, particularly if ample security is furnished for such assistance as might be given; and

Whereas, The proposition understood to have been lately presented to Congress by the Texas Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Companies appears to be not only fair and just but would also indemnify the Government against loss; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby earnestly and respectfully requested to favor the acceptance of the above proposition of the Texas Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Companies, or such other measure as will speedily carry out the above desired objects.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our delegation in Congress.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to have copies of the same forwarded to our Representatives and Senators at Washington. Also to the San Francisco and San Diego Chambers of Commerce, with a request for their co-operation. It was also ordered that the resolutions be published and extra copies printed in the form of a circular for distribution. Adjourned.

A Ghastly Disaster.

At Pere la Chaise, the celebrated Parisian cemetery, a disaster has occurred which, happily, is without precedent. It appears that the railway of the Menilmontant Charonne route is carried by a tunnel directly under the cemetery, and that the burying ground, near the Muselman quarter. Recently the arch of this tunnel was found to be defective, and passenger traffic was suspended. On Saturday, the 7th instant, at 9 p. m., a terrific explosion occurred, the result of the vault of the arch had fallen for a distance of twenty feet, dragging down into the abyss the mortuary contents of some forty tombs. The human remains—chiefly bones—were gathered together and deposited in another part of the cemetery. The work of removing the remains was a dangerous one, for it was feared that other portions of the vault might fall on the workmen, involving the living with the dead. On Sunday, the 8th, fifteen coffins were removed. The repairs of the tunnel will occupy more than a year of constant labor, as it will be necessary to replace the entire vault.

His Gang.

The daring deeds of Tiburcio Vasquez, the wily and active bandit, whose seigneurial empire of the noted Joaquin Murietta, have won for him a national notoriety within the space of twenty-two miles. On the 22d he left the southern counties of the State, and, apparently, held rodeos of the desperadoes of his own ilk, gathering all the outcasts together under his command, and planning and plotting and executing raids upon travelers, ranches, and towns. He has defied the authorities with the audacity of a Vidocq, and baffled every attempt at capture. The story of his repeated triumphs over law and order has impressed many of his adventurous countrymen with the idea that he is a chosen leader in rascality, one of the appointed, and ought to be assisted with kindly encouragement in word and deed. The fellow has actually recruited his gang on several occasions with young Californians, who have been enticed to the broad trail leading to distinction by the narration of his triumphs and the practice of the seductive arts in which he seems to abound. Several members of his gang are boys, who bore fair reputations for honesty prior to uniting their fortunes with the outlaws. Others are young men who never were promoted to the grand larceny grade until Vasquez admitted them to his advanced class of rogues. Three ex-members of the Vasquez gang are present drawing their rations at the State Prison. Captain James Towle, the executive officer of the Prison, acting as Warden in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Pacheco, called the attention of the writer to the occasion of a recent visit to the institution, and kindly allowed the prisoners to be interviewed in the presence of officers. Teodoro Moreno, the oldest of the trio, had nothing of interest to communicate, seemingly laboring under the impression that he could not improve his situation by relating his own experience or that of his leader. Moreno was convicted of murder in the second degree at Monterey, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He is about thirty years of age. The next convict summoned was Ignacio Ronkel, known in the laundry register as No. 5,888, and a tall and compact young man of about 25 years. He gave his age at 22 years, and the writer took exception to the statement, and mentally resolved to give him a lesson in the case. Ronkel held a position in the prison from 1866 to 1869, on account of his inability to prove a legal claim to certain horses found in his possession. He participated in the Vasquez raid on the California ranch, in Fresno county, the opinion of Vasquez was made incidental to the suppression of the people about the hamlet had the palm of his hand sliced open with a cheese-knife. The wound is still fresh and in bandage and looks as though it might be very painful. Ronkel hazards the opinion that Vasquez will never allow himself to be captured alive and is prodigal in his praise of the bandit's accomplishments. Senior Ronkel entered the prison on the 15th of February for a term of ten years. The youngest and brightest of the trio is Anamatoria, a man of about 17 years of age. Anamatoria is handsome in form, and has a face feminine in its delicacy. His dark eyes are large and lustrous and fringed with long lashes, and there is a manifest sadness in his presence. The appearance of the youth naturally awakens sympathy among those who are unacquainted with the fact that he has fought under Vasquez, and deserves the punishment meted out for an infamy of the law. Anamatoria has a soft and pleasing voice, and tells the story of his wrongs with a naïveté that would be irresistible, were it not that he brings his assumed innocence into a very prominent position in closing his conversation. He entered the State Prison from Fresno county on the 5th instant, and is sure of a job at shoe-making for six years. The youth admits that he rode on the highway with Vasquez, and says the bandit ensnared him with false promises and rosy pictures of glory. His not exactly known as Vasquez is an old convict, and has a notable prison record. He entered the State prison on the 26th of August, 1867, from Los Angeles county, having been convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of five years. The bandit was then only nineteen years old. He escaped June 25, 1869, and the following August was apprehended in Amador county on a charge of grand larceny. He was convicted, and returned to the prison to serve a term of one year. The fact of his previous escape does not appear to have been taken into consideration by the Amador court. The next term of his imprisonment began January 18, 1867, when he was sent from Sonoma county for grand larceny and held for a period of nine months. He was then sent to term. Vasquez has been constantly engaged in robbing and murdering people in the southern counties. He is still at large.

Arizona Indians.

The Miner of the 9th says that Dr. Williams has from 400 to 1,500 Indians under his care. More are coming in every day, and they are well satisfied. The Miner thinks there will be trouble with these Indians if the report is true that the Verde agency is to be abolished and the Indians removed. It also reports concerning the Hualapai troubles, that Mr. Levi Bashford, who recently passed through their country, is credited with having said that matters down there are not so bad as we had believed them to be. True, the Hualapai have wounded a citizen, tried to kill others and stolen a great deal of stock from farmers, ranchmen and others, but Mr. B. says that while he was at Camp Beale Springs a small party of Hualapai warriors arrived there with propositions for peace, which are as follows:

They to give up all stock recently stolen by them and to pay damages for other depredations; if Government will agree not to force them to go to the Colorado River reservation, where they say their women are being sold and they themselves, starved by the agent and enervated by the climate.

Animals they have killed and eaten cannot, of course, be returned to their original owners, but for these they say their women will make good. They do not wish to fight the whites, but will do so rather than be driven out of their own country in order to give a "pious" agent a chance to make money out of their misery.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, the lecturing wife of Brigham, has told a Boston Post reporter how the Congressional Committee make their annual investigation in Salt Lake City, at a cost to the country of \$20,000. They are received by the Mormon officers, who show them around, feast and wine them, and take care that they do not see the domestic misery that comes of polygamy.

Nine Days on One Biscuit.

Franklin H. Henderson of Indian Valley, Plumas county, left his home, three miles from Taylorville, on the 21st of February for Barber's ranch in Mountain Meadows, distance about twenty-two miles. On the 22d he left Barber's ranch for home, traveling on snow-shoes. About noon of that day he got lost and traveled for nine consecutive days before he came to any house, until the 2d of March, when he came down into Honey Lake Valley, three miles below Janesville, at the Dubois ranch. Both feet were frozen, one of them badly. Otherwise he is feeling quite well. From Barber's ranch to the end of his journey he carried about forty-five miles on an air line. He thinks he must have traveled at least 100 miles with but one biscuit to eat. He was obliged to abandon his snow-shoes on the second day, from the fact that they were causing his feet to freeze. He was quite exhausted on his arrival at Dubois' place.—(Lassen Advertiser.)

There are 268,000 volumes of old Congressional documents and a few tons of saw-lying idle in Washington, for which nobody cares to pay the postage thereon.

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Objects of the Association.

The object of the Association is to secure pecuniary aid of \$2,000 to the families or dependants of deceased members. This we accomplish in the most perfect and substantial manner, as has been substantiated within the last few years by kindred societies; and that, too, at the expense of the members, which cost is not to be a burden upon its members, which not only increases its popularity, but brings it within reach of those most in need of its protection and aid.

Any person, male or female, may become a member of this association if in good health and over eighteen and under fifty years of age. The dues are \$1.00 per annum, which are paid in advance. The members of the Association, his family or the person he has appointed, receives immediately from the Association \$2,000, or one dollar for each member in good standing, if the membership is not full.

All surplus shall be loaned on good and sufficient security (on real estate) to form a "permanent reserve fund" the interest on which annually reverts to members in the form of an abatement of assessments.

In case of death, we will send a notice to each member. We shall have agents in each town to receive the assessments and save members the trouble of sending direct to the Secretary. The Association, as well as its funds, is under the control of a Board of eleven Directors, who are elected annually by the members of the Association; it is also incorporated under the laws of the State, which code does not allow any funds to be used for purposes other than that for the life of the Association, while the Treasurer and Secretary are required to give heavy bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

The Officers and Directors of the Association receive no compensation whatever for their services, except the Secretary, who is simply paid for keeping the books of the Association, and the Treasurer.

The Association will allow the same interest on money standing to their credit that the funds of the Association draw, and they can advance payments or as an endowment fund for future years without risk or forfeiture, whether one or more deposits.

The Association is designed to save money, not to spend it. None will feel poorer for becoming a member, while many will bless the day that their father, mother, husband, or brother joined with them.

A payment by one of the following methods is necessary in order to secure a membership:

LIFE PAYMENT.
From 18 to 25 years of age.....\$15 00
" 25 to 30 " ".....20 00
" 30 to 35 " ".....25 00
" 35 to 40 " ".....30 00
" 40 to 45 " ".....35 00
" 45 to 50 " ".....40 00

ANNUAL PAYMENTS.
From 18 to 25 years of age.....\$3 00
" 25 to 30 " ".....4 00
" 30 to 35 " ".....5 00
" 35 to 40 " ".....6 00
" 40 to 45 " ".....7 00
" 45 to 50 " ".....8 00

A Life Payment secures a life membership, and relieves a person from any further payments except the one dollar assessment on the death of any member. The annual dividend of Life Members will be applied to cancel the one dollar assessment through life. The annual dividend to those making the annual payment will be applied to cancel the one dollar assessment and afterwards to cancel the one dollar assessments.

Persons are allowed to choose between ordinary membership and Life Membership. Life Members make no annual payments. Other members make the time of joining make one annual payment.

Life membership can pay one-fourth of the required amount at the time of making application and the balance in ninety days at one per cent. per month interest.

The interest on the Reserve Fund is distributed annually and the amount is divided, according to the length of time each person has been a member—members of five years standing receive five times as much as members of one year's standing.

We are a "Protective Association." We do business in a different way—in part for the same reason, and the cause of the same members, who receive all the benefit.

Further particulars of the Association can be obtained from the Secretary, or by letter, or of any Local Agent.

L. M. HOLT, Secretary.

CODE COMMENTARIES I
By CHAS. LINDLEY.
Late Code Commissioner.

* Part I. of this work is now ready for the press. It contains:

I.—Disintegration and Integration of Legal Systems.
II.—Historic Glance at Codification.
III.—Practical Codification and Amendment.
IV.—Appendix. Letter to H. H. Haight and others—Nature Treatment of the Codes.

Under the first head are briefly treated—The Philosophy of Law; The Science of Law; Common and Statute Law; their Flexibility and Rigidity; Fragmentary Expression of the Common Law; Effect of Political and Social Changes on Legal Systems.

Under the second head is contained a Historic Glance at Codification, including Roman, French, Spanish, Canadian and American. Thus far the work presents a clear, terse and comprehensive view of the history of the third head, Practical Codification, with his mind better prepared to appreciate what follows.

Under the third head, Practical Codification, are the following: Automatic Propriety; Preparation of the Act authorizing Codification; Requisite Qualification of Commissioners; Comparative Time for the Performance of the Work; and Rules for Codification and Amendment. These rules, seven in number, are clear and illustrated by sections drawn from the Code.

The work has an eight page Appendix, in the form of a letter to H. H. Haight and others, touching the author's connection with the Code Commission, and the cause of his resignation; touching also the future treatment of the Codes. The last is an important matter, and should engage the attention of every lawyer in the State. The author is evidently master of his subject, and has given to it an unsurpassed, and, in fact, a unique treatment. The work has come in a most opportune manner, and is as it were a long-sought recommendation as to the mode of amending the Codes.

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